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Letter dated 1 August 2015 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Further to our previous complaints regarding the ongoing harbouring and support provided by the Government of the Republic of South Sudan to the rebel movements acting against the Government of the Republic of the Sudan, and with reference to what is being documented in paragraph 5 of the last report of the Secretary-General on Darfur (S/2015/378), I quote: "on 26 April, the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) reportedly ambushed a large Sudan Revolutionary Front (SRF) convoy of approximately 300 vehicles coming from South Sudan, comprising JEM/Gibril and SLA/MM forces, in the Nikhara area near Tulus, Southern Darfur". Please find attached further inclusive details on how the Government of the Republic of South Sudan is supporting and harbouring the Sudanese rebel movements (see annex).

Having brought this to your kind attention, I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Hassan Hamid **Hassan**
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Annex to the letter dated 1 August 2015 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Complaint of the Government of the Republic of the Sudan against the Government of South Sudan for supporting and harbouring Sudanese armed movements

- The Government of the Republic of South Sudan reaffirms that a group of fighters of so-called Justice and Equality Movement rebels attacked the Goz Dango area in the Tulus locality near the border with South Sudan on 26 April 2015, the area where the Government of South Sudan is providing the rebels with logistical support and training camps inside its territory, precisely in Raja, in the Bahr el Ghazal State, which is used as a base to carry out sabotage attacks inside the Sudan.

- The Goz Dango battle, which took place between Sudanese military forces and elements of the Justice and Equality Movement supported by the Government of South Sudan, is considered, according to the concepts and standards of aggression determined in international law, as direct aggression from the Government of South Sudan against the Sudan.

- The attached documents proved clearly the involvement of the Government of South Sudan by providing military, logistical, political and media support to Sudanese armed rebel movements and proved its persisting aggression against the Sudan, in spite of the bilateral and regional continuing efforts exerted by the Sudan to refrain from supporting and harbouring the Sudanese armed movements immediately.

- Since the separation of South Sudan from the Sudan, the Government of South Sudan consistently launched hostile activities and aggression against the Sudan and threats to its security, while the Sudan has exercised tremendous restraint and used diplomatic and political means and regional forums to convince the Government of South Sudan to stop supporting the armed movements, and its military activities that are affecting the Sudan's security and territorial integrity, and all activities which are contrary to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of international law, good neighbourliness and non-interference in the internal affairs of States.

- However, the continuation of the hostile activity attacks has a negative impact on the security and stability of the Republic of the Sudan and the safety of its citizens. Therefore, it is necessary that the African Union's Peace and Security Council should exercise its responsibilities under the Charter of the African Union and the Protocol of the Peace and Security Council and take immediate measures to compel the Republic of South Sudan to stop attacks and supporting the Sudanese armed rebel movements.

- Article 39 of the Charter of the United Nations prevents aggression against Member States, and Article 51 guarantees to States the right to self-defence, which is an inherent principle of international law. The armed attack of the

Goz Dango area was launched from inside the Republic of South Sudan, targeting territory inside the Sudan.

- Finally, we trust in the wisdom and responsibility of the African Union's Peace and Security Council as an organ for maintaining peace and security in the region; it shall assume its responsibilities and take measures to stop the South Sudan attacks, harbouring and supporting the Sudanese armed rebel movements, which have a negative impact on the Sudan's efforts, supported internationally, to realize peace.

Supporting and harbouring the armed movements by the State of South Sudan

1. The State of South Sudan has been providing support to Darfur armed movements since 2010, and has provided financial and military support, training and shelter to those movements over the past years, in a clear breach of international laws and charters.

2. The State of South Sudan also used the above-mentioned movements to fight in its internal war. Those movements participated in the war against the Southern opposition last year, in the Unity State, where they committed atrocities against the civilians, looted, and raped women in the regions of Leer, Adok Al Bahar and Bentiu. Those atrocities have been proved and documented in the United Nations reports issued at the end of April and the beginning of May 2014. At that time, the United Nations demanded that the State of South Sudan hold the above-mentioned movements accountable for their atrocities, and denounced the State of South Sudan for using them as mercenaries committing atrocities that the conflicting parties in the State of South Sudan did not commit.

3. General Salva Kiir Mayardit, the President of the Republic of South Sudan, has said on more than one occasion, directing his speech to the rebel groups in Darfur, Abyei, Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile, that the State of South Sudan will not forget them and will continue to support them. One of those hostile statements occurred on 9 July 2011.

4. The following is a summary of the most important assistance the Government of the State of South Sudan has provided to the Sudanese rebel movements, such as support, harbouring and incitement:

(a) Since its separation in 2010, the State of South Sudan has been sponsoring and harbouring Sudanese rebel groups, and continues to do so, in order to destabilize the Sudan and work to overthrow the Khartoum Government. The most important groups that find care and support from the Government in Juba, so far, are:

(i) Sudan People's Liberation Movement — North (SPLM-N);

(ii) Justice and Equality Movement;

(iii) Sudan Liberation Movement, Abdel Wahid Mohammed Noor group;

(iv) Sudan Liberation Movement, Mani Arko Minawi group;

(v) Sudan Liberation Movement, the Unity group;

(vi) Sudan Liberation Movement, the Tarada group;

(vii) Justice and Equality Democratic Movement (an uncontrolled Misseriya group).

(b) The staff management of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) assigned Major General Paul Maj and Brigadier General Akol Majok to manage and equip the Sudanese rebel groups to fight the Sudanese Government, and the South Sudan rebel groups as well, especially the Rik Mashar group. The assigned staff provided the following:

(i) Financing and hosting the leaders of the rebel groups, in houses inside Juba;

(ii) Established camps for the rebel groups in Unity State, west of Al Nuer;

(iii) Provided training for the rebel groups in SPLA camps at Rumbek and Tumbra;

(iv) Provided treatment for the sick and wounded individuals of the rebel groups;

(v) Provided State of South Sudan travel documents to leaders of rebel groups;

(vi) Provided the rebel groups with weapons and ammunition;

(vii) Provided hosting platforms to the rebel groups and tried to unite the efforts of the political opposition inside the Sudan with the efforts of the armed groups;

(viii) Forced the recruitment of the Sudanese who are in the South, in favour of the rebel groups.

(c) After Major General Paul Maj had been exempted from office, Lieutenant General Paul Mlong, Chief of Staff of SPLA, took over the rebel groups' file with Major General Akol Majok. They provided the hosting of Justice and Equality Movement forces in the Khor Shamam area, led by Siddiq Abdul Rahman Mohammed Bungo, the General Commander of the Movement.

(d) They hosted the remnants of the Justice and Equality Movement's forces that suffered defeat in the Goz Dango area, in the Bore Al Bahar region, led by Tijani Alsuhaib, the Chief of Staff of the Movement's forces.

(e) The rebel groups file assignees in Juba also hosted the head of the Movement, Gibril Ibrahim, and a number of the members of the Executive Office of the Movement.

(f) The Government of South Sudan also hosts the Sudan People's Liberation Movement forces, the Mani Arko Minawi group, in the Tumssaha and New Side areas to the west of Bahr el Ghazal, while the head of the Movement, Mani Arko Minawi, and others are hosted in the city of Juba.

(g) The Government of South Sudan also hosts a number of leaders in Juba city, the most prominent of whom is Major General Jagoad Mekwar, the SPLM-N Commander in the Nuba Mountains, and Major General Ali Bandar, the Commander of the Blue Nile forces.

(h) The intelligence unit of SPLA in Unity State, Faring area, hosts the remainder of the Abdel Wahid Mohammed Noor forces.

(i) The intelligence unit of SPLA also hosts, in Bahr el Ghazal State, in the regions of Raja and Tumssaha, the Adam Mohammed Abdel-Salam Tarada group, which split from the Abdel Wahid Mohammed Noor group.

(j) The intelligence unit of SPLA in Unity State also hosts the uncontrolled Misseriya group, the Justice and Equality Democratic Movement, led by Fadlalla Issa, the head of the group.

The Revolutionary Front formation conference

1. The efforts of Major General Paul Maj yielded a conference held in order to unify the armed movements in the Adok area during the period from 15 to 20 February 2012. The participants were:

(a) Justice and Equality Movement;

(b) SPLM-N;

(c) Sudan Liberation Movement, Mani Arko Minawi group;

(d) Sudan Liberation Movement, Abdel Wahid Mohammed Noor group.

2. The opening session was held on 16 February 2012, sponsored by Major General Paul Maj. The meetings continued and discussions were held on the unification of work under the Revolutionary Front forces, and the formation of a joint force under a joint leadership, it was decided to initiate military operations immediately. The force was then moved to the Nuba Mountains, to the north of the city of Abu Krashwla and the city of Umm Ruwaba, as well as other cities. The SPLA forces provided the vehicles, ammunition and fuel.

Justice and Equality Movement

1. The Justice and Equality Movement found great help from the Government of South Sudan.

2. After the withdrawal of the Movement from Libya, it coordinated with the Government of South Sudan and moved its troops from the valley of Hoar to the State of South Sudan.

3. The presence of the Movement continued in the State of South Sudan and it participated, alongside the Revolutionary Front forces, in the attack on Abu Krasliwla and Abu Zabad on 21 May 2013, proceeding from the State of South Sudan with the help of its army.

The Movement's extraordinary conference and the inauguration of Gibril Ibrahim

1. The Justice and Equality Movement held an extraordinary conference for the inauguration of Dr. Gibril Ibrahim, succeeding his brother, in an SPLA camp near the city of Bore in the State of South Sudan, from 24 to 26 January 2012, under the auspices of James Hooth, Chief of Staff of SPLA at the time.

2. The Government of South Sudan assumed all the expenses of the conference, including housing, subsistence and transportation.

3. The leaders of the SPLA army of the State of South Sudan, under the leadership of Major General James Hooth and Brigadier General Majok Deng Akol, attended the final day of the conference.

4. Major General Hooth, in closing the conference, said that they were determined to overthrow the regime in Khartoum through an alliance with SPLM and the rebel movements in Darfur; he also said that they would take care of implementing the siege of the Khartoum regime, economically and internationally, until it collapsed.

Examples of support provided to the Justice and Equality Movement by the State of South Sudan

1. With regard to harbouring:

(a) The Movement has been hosted, with its full equipment, in the Raja area.

(b) The Movement has a number of houses in the city of Juba, in the Morley, Rock City and Al Maouna neighbourhoods, as well as in the cities of Aweil, Raja and Wau.

(c) The Movement has been provided with ready-to-use camps in Raja, Khor Shamam, Daliaba, Manga and Daim Jalab.

2. With regard to military support:

(a) On 9 January 2014, the Movement's wounded were transported to Juba via the SPLA airline company.

(b) On 13 February 2014, 50 Land Cruiser vehicles were delivered to the Movement in Juba.

(c) In a meeting with the leaders of the Justice and Equality Movement in the Aweil area, the Chief of Staff of SPLA, Lieutenant General Paul Mlong, as well as Major General Santio, committed themselves to the following:

(i) The provision of ammunition and various artillery and anti-tank shells;

(ii) The provision of fuel, spare parts and supporting aids;

(iii) The provision of military uniforms and medicines;

(iv) The provision of refugee camps;

(v) The opening of training camps.

The most prominent participation of the Justice and Equality Movement in the South

1. On 18 December 2013, the Movement forces attacked Al Nuer forces inside Fan Akoj, in the Laloba camp.

2. On 10 January 2014, the Movement forces entered Bentiu city under the leadership of Bashar Adam Ali, supported by an SPLA infantry force, an estimated 500 troops. That force carried out extensive looting of the city, the headquarters of oil companies and the properties of the citizens, as well as the SPLA camps that were controlled by Rik Mashar forces.

3. On 28 December 2014, a Movement force, under the leadership of Ibrahim Qarseel, alongside Salva Kiir Mayardit forces, participated in the expulsion of Rik Mashar forces from Faring.

4. The Justice and Equality Movement, under the leadership of Mahdi Hassaballah and Awadallah Oshar, participated in battles at Unti, Sarjas, Alleri and Adok Al Bahar, where the Movement's forces committed serious violations against Al Nuer women. Those crimes have been proven and documented by specialized committees from the United Nations.

Lieutenant General Mlong's meeting with the leaders of the Justice and Equality Movement

1. On 16 August 2011, Lieutenant General Paul Mlong, Chief of Staff of SPLA in the State of South Sudan, held a meeting in Aweil with the leaders of the Justice and Equality Movement, accompanied by Major General Santio Deng. Representing the Movement, the following attended the meeting:

(a) Al Tahir Hamad, the Mayor;

(b) Siddiq Bungo;

(c) Dafaalla Wad Al Malik;

(d) And others.

2. Lieutenant General Paul Mlong requested the Movement's leadership to move its camp to Aweil, and promised to open a camp for the Sudanese refugees in Goag Mashar, so that the forced conscription could be carried out, in favour of the Movement from within. He also requested the leadership to identify the Movement's military and logistical needs, for ratification.

3. Lieutenant General Paul Mlong also requested the full readiness of the Movement's forces to participate in any future battles against the Southern opposition, and asked them to unite all the northern armed movements under their command, and promised to put pressure on the other groups, to force them to enter under their umbrella.

The training

1. During a visit to Europe in mid-2014, Gibril Ibrahim, the head of the Movement, met with some foreign entities and agreed with them to support the Movement politically and militarily to gain power in the country.

2. Dr. Gibril Ibrahim commissioned Dr. Tahir Al Faki, who resides in London, to follow up with the above-mentioned foreign entities. The efforts of the head of the Movement and his aides have resulted in the arrival of eight mercenary soldiers from the Special Security Company, led by Brigadier Rudolf, who arrived in the city of Juba on 16 August 2014 with travel documents from several countries. From there they went to Raja.

3. The mercenaries stated that they had worked in several countries, including Somalia, South Africa, Iraq and Afghanistan, and had succeeded in bringing rebel groups to power, and that they could assist the Justice and Equality Movement to reach power in the Sudan, during 6 to 18 months.

4. On 21 August 2012, the mercenaries held several meetings with the leaders of the Movement and visited their positions in the Khor Shamam. They declared the urgent need of the Movement to step up its troops, rehabilitate its leaders and train its fighters, as well as maintain its vehicles and equipment.

5. The mercenary group conducted a detailed study of the map of the Sudan, in the presence of a number of field leaders of the Movement. The study covered the following:

(a) Military areas in the country;

(b) Oil-producing areas;

(c) Major airports;

(d) Railway routes;

(e) National paved roads.

6. Fifty-two individuals were selected to be trained as a private force, to carry out specific tasks within the Sudan, such as bombings, targeting of military airports and aircraft before take-off, cutting off the main roads and sabotaging strategic locations.

7. Then the mercenaries worked to provide the needs of the Movement by purchasing from the Raja, Wau and Juba markets, with the help of the SPLA intelligence unit.

8. On 11 October 2011, the mercenaries held a training session that included strategic planning and qualitative military and sabotage operations, targeting the Sudanese economy.

9. In October 2014 as well, a new logo was designed for the Movement, and T-shirts with the new logo were provided, in addition to fully integrated military uniforms.

10. A website in the English language was designed for the Movement, and a documentary magazine was issued, also in English, to discuss the manifesto and the objectives of the Movement, for promotion in the Western countries and the international community.

11. The mercenaries used a chartered plane that made more than 35 flights between Juba and Raja to transport weapons, ammunition, fuel and medicines to the Movement, during the period from September 2014 to April 2015, under the direct supervision of the SPLA intelligence unit.

12. In January 2015, the rebel Gibril Ibrahim, the head of the Movement, arrived in the city of Raja through facilities prepared by the SPLA intelligence unit, and was secured and hosted on the farm of the Governor of Western Bahr el Ghazal, Rizeg Zakaria.

13. During February and March 2015, Dr. Gibril Ibrahim, from his base in Raja, initiated the restructuring of the Movement's forces, which was then declared on 15 March 2015.

14. On 19 March 2010, the Movement's forces started to implement their military plan, which aimed to sabotage the oil installations, and they moved from Meetmba, east towards Marial Bai.

15. On 14 April 2015, Major General Akol Majok met in Juba with the rebels Ahmed Adam Bakhit and Mohammed Abdullah Bukhari. At that meeting, the Movement's forces were obligated to return from Marial Bai to Raja, to be under the responsibility of the Fifth Division of SPLA. The Movement was ratified to establish a camp in any location of its choice in the State.

16. On 20 April 2015, some of the Movement's forces used the Raja-Tumssaha road to move towards the Sudan. The rest of the troops were left in the Khor Shamam area, where they remain until now.

17. The Movement's forces crossed the Sudan's borders at Alfaifi point, in a northerly direction, in full coordination with the SPLA intelligence unit, where the Sudanese forces intercepted it at Goz Dango, and the remainder were again forced to flee to the State of South Sudan.

18. On 28 April 2014, the remainder of the Movement's forces, which were trained by the SPLA intelligence unit in the Bore Bahar area, were met and transported to join the others in the Khor Shamam area.

19. At the end of April 2015, and with the coordination of the SPLA intelligence unit, those who were wounded in the battle of Goz Dango were transported from Raja to receive medical treatment in the hospitals of Juba.